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SOUTH-CENTRAL INDUSTRIES MUST REGISTER;  
SHANSI WORKERS IMPROVE PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

MCC DRAFTS REGISTRATION REGULATIONS -- Hong Kong Ta Kung Pao, 10 Jun 50

Hankow, 8 June (Hsin-hua) -- To facilitate the execution of its produc-  
 tion plans for 1950, the Central and South China Regional District began reg-  
 istration of all commercial and industrial establishments in cities with pop-  
 ulation of over 30,000, located within its district. The regulations covering  
 this work, which were drafted by the Trading Department of the Central and South  
 China Military Control Commission and approved by the commission, were issued on  
 26 May. According to these regulations, all commercial and industrial establish-  
 ments owned by the central government, local governments, private citizens, or  
 jointly by public and private interests, with the exception of cooperatives, which  
 will come under a separate regulation, must be registered immediately with the  
 Trading Department.

In reporting the amount of property and capital, they must be re-evaluated  
 according to current prices. In each case, all stock and shares owned by gov-  
 ernment officials or the Nationalist must be reported fully. All existing manu-  
 facturers, banks, money exchangers, insurance companies, trust firms, theaters,  
 motion-picture theaters, and dance halls must obtain approval and permits from  
 their immediate supervising organization prior to registration. All establish-  
 ments must register and receive approval before continuing in business. All  
 violators of this regulation will not only have their operations suspended, but  
 will also be punished.

The Trading Department is trying to complete registrations by the end of  
 June.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IMPROVE TOOLS, METHODS -- Ning-po Jen-pao, 4 May 50

Taiyuan, 2 May (Hsin-hua) -- Since the liberation of Taiyuan a year ago,  
 laborers in the nationally and provincially operated mines and industries have  
 demonstrated their resourcefulness and progressiveness by 150 inventions or im-  
 provements in connection with their work. These innovations have been responsi-  
 ble for much increase in production.

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One textile mill foreman devised a method for utilizing wool wastes. This solved the problem of half a year's supply of raw material for the factory. Workmen in the arsenal, within one month of the liberation, perfected a small electrical generator upon which the KMT engineers had been working unsuccessfully for more than a year. In the North-west Iron and Steel Company plant during 1949, the workmen perfected a process connected with the rolling of steel rails that the Japanese had tried and failed on twice. In a foundry at Yang-ch'üsan a workman made an improvement in a lathe which made it possible to effect a 75-percent reduction in the labor force employed at these machines, with approximately a 500 percent increase in daily production. Workmen of the arsenal repair shop constructed a 25-ton steam hammer. Material wastes in the Taiyuan arsenal factory have been reduced by one-half.

Types of enterprises in Shansi that have brought present production above prewar levels are, steel, iron, coke, machinery manufacture and repairing, coal mining, industrial chemistry, cement, cloth, paper, leather, and cigarettes. Industries now exceeding pre-liberation production and nearing prewar production are electric energy, spinning, matches, and consumer chemical goods. Many industries formerly engaged in war production are now turning out goods for the purposes of peace, notably agricultural implements and supplies such as insecticides, irrigation pumps, cotton balers, and oil presses.

SMALL ENTERPRISER SEEKS RELIEF FROM RED TAPE -- Shanghai Wen-hui Pao, 4 May 50

In a letter to the editor of the Shanghai Wen-hui Pao, a small businessman who operates a home stocking weaving factory employing only the labor of the family complains that he is compelled to follow substantially the same regulations in the operation of his home industry as the big factories.

He states that he is anxious to do his share toward production and glad to pay his proper taxes, but that the red tape in the nature of required daily reports, bookkeeping, securing permits to buy materials and to market his product, hours of waiting in the tax office, etc., require him to take so much time from his work that he cannot make ends meet. He mentions that he knows a great many friends with small enterprises like his own that have had to close down because of the onus of all this red tape.

He respectfully petitions the authorities to devise a simple method for small enterprises like his to use in meeting their obligations to government.

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